

New Australian Pyraloidea (Lepidoptera).

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(Read before the Royal Society of Queensland, 30th November, 1936.)

We still await a revision of the Australian species of this superfamily; and this makes work on this group difficult. The wide range of many species, some of which are found throughout the Eastern Tropics, is another likely source of error. I have tried to avoid this as much as possible, but cannot be sure that a few of the species here described may not have been previously described from other regions. This would be regrettable, but the publication of complete descriptions should be of value, even if a few names may eventually be discovered to be synonyms.

That we are able to work at this group at all, we owe firstly to some admirable papers by Mr. Edward Meyrick, F.R.S., mostly dated before the end of last century. Secondly, to the extensive work of Sir George Hampson, which alone has rendered possible the identification of genera and species by one who has no longer access to the collection in the British Museum. This refers especially to the Pyraustidae. I may say that in former years I have had opportunities of studying this collection, and in the past have had much generous assistance from Sir George Hampson in identifying species. I have never followed Hampson blindly; and have therefore the greater pleasure in acknowledging the debt that we owe to his work, a debt that has not always been recognised. He has provided a large and spacious foundation, on which smaller specialists may build.

Fam. GALLERIADAE.

Gen. *Mecistophylla* nov. ✓

μηκιστοφυλλος, long-winged—

Tongue absent. Labial palpi in male very short; in female very long. Maxillary palpi obsolete. Forewings elongate, cell long ($\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$); discocellulars angled inwards; 2 from $\frac{2}{3}$, 2, 3, 4, 5 in male nearly equidistant, in female 3 from near angle, 4 and 5 connate from angle, 6, 7, 8, 9 stalked, 10 and 11 from cell. Hindwings with cell open; 3 and 4 stalked, 5 absent, 7 anastomosing with 12 for more than half its length.

Type *M. stenopepla* Turn. formerly referred in error to *Paralipsa* Butl.

Mecistophylla psara n. sp.

ψαρος, speckled grey—

♂ 25 mm. Head and thorax whitish-grey; face and palpi fuscous. Antennae grey. Abdomen grey; dorsum except basal and apical segments dark fuscous. Legs fuscous mixed with whitish; tarsi fuscous with whitish rings. Forewings elongate-oval, costa straight to $\frac{2}{3}$, thence arched, apex pointed, termen straight, very oblique; whitish-grey; markings and some scanty irroration dark fuscous; a transverse bar from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa, beneath middle continued by a fine line not reaching dorsum; a

mark on $\frac{2}{3}$ costa giving rise to a line of dots, angulated above middle, to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; a series of dots on termen and apical third of costa; cilia whitish-grey. Hindwings with termen slightly sinuate, grey; cilia grey.

Queensland: Toowoomba in November; one specimen received from Mr. W. B. Barnard.

Gen. APHOMIA Hb.

This name supersedes *Melissoblaptēs* Zel.

Aphomia poliocyma n. sp.

πολιοκνμος, grey-waved—

♂ 20 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax pale grey. Antennae grey. Abdomen grey-whitish with three postmedian blackish bars on dorsum. Legs whitish; anterior tibiae and tarsi grey with whitish rings. Forewings comparatively broad, posteriorly dilated, costa strongly arched, apex rounded-rectangular, termen slightly rounded, scarcely oblique; whitish-grey; two broad grey transverse lines; first from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, outwardly curved; second from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa obliquely outwards, above middle curved through a right angle, thence to $\frac{4}{5}$ dorsum; a minute fuscous median subcostal dot, closely followed by a similar dot; a dotted fuscous line on termen and apical $\frac{1}{4}$ of costa; cilia whitish-grey. Hindwings with termen slightly sinuate; grey-whitish; cilia grey-whitish.

New South Wales: Sydney in October; one specimen.

Aphomia astericta n. sp.

ἀστερικτος, unstable—

♂ 19 mm. Head, thorax, abdomen, and legs ochreous-whitish. Antennae pale grey. Forewings suboval, costa strongly arched, apex subrectangular, termen slightly rounded, oblique; ochreous-whitish with some brownish suffusion towards apex and termen, and a few scattered dark fuscous scales; a fuscous dotted line on termen and apical $\frac{1}{4}$ of costa; cilia grey, bases whitish. Hindwings with termen slightly sinuate; whitish-ochreous; cilia as forewings.

♀ 24 mm. Head and thorax pale brownish. Palpi 5; pale brownish. Antennae pale grey. Abdomen whitish-brown. Legs brown-whitish. Forewings whitish densely sprinkled with dark brown, which tends to form streaks on veins towards termen; a large greenish-ochreous dorsal suffusion; a fuscous dotted line on termen and apical $\frac{1}{4}$ of costa; cilia grey with basal and median whitish lines. Hindwings with termen rounded; grey; base and dorsum ochreous, the two colours blending; cilia grey.

I believe these represent one species, but further material is wanted for confirmation, and to determine whether the differences are sexual or varietal.

North Queensland: Kuranda in May (one male); Babinda near Innisfail in September (one female type).

Harpagoneura distorta n. sp. ✓*distortus*, deformed—

♂ 26–28 mm. Head ochreous-grey-whitish; face and palpi white. Antennae grey, towards base ochreous-grey-whitish; in male simple. Thorax and abdomen ochreous-grey-whitish. Legs ochreous-whitish. Forewings narrow, oblong, termen nearly straight, apex rounded, termen rounded, not oblique; in male with a short subcostal groove containing altered scales before apex on upper side, cell very long, produced in an oblong process to $\frac{4}{5}$, veins 7, 8, 9, 10 shortened and twisted over prominence corresponding to groove on upper surface; ochreous-grey-whitish slightly pinkish-tinged with a few scattered fuscous scales; a large medium oblong pale fuscous subcostal spot, sometimes grey partly outlined with fuscous; a broad fuscous terminal line, its inner edge more or less crenulate; cilia grey with an ochreous-grey-whitish basal line and an interrupted dark fuscous sub-basal line. Hindwings broad, termen rounded; pale ochreous; cilia whitish-ochreous.

In structure this corresponds with *H. acrocausta* Meyr., which Hampson records from Cooktown.

North Queensland: Kuranda; Dunk I. in May; two specimens. I have seen also a female taken at Yeppoon.

Harpagomorpha catharopa n. sp. ✓*καθαρωπος*, of chaste appearance—

♂ 28 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen whitish-grey. Palpi white. Antennae grey, base whitish; in male simple. Legs ochreous-whitish. Forewings narrow, suboblong, costa slightly arched to $\frac{1}{3}$, thence straight, apex rounded, termen rounded, not oblique; cell in male very long, produced by an oblong process to $\frac{7}{8}$; pale ochreous-grey; a suffused whitish streak on costa to $\frac{3}{4}$; a transverse line of fuscous dots from before apex to tornus; these are connected by pale neural streaks with a submarginal series of fuscous dots; cilia ochreous-whitish. Hindwings broad, termen rounded; whitish and thinly scaled; cilia whitish.

Though lacking the distortion of the subapical veins of forewings, this must be referred to the same genus as the preceding. Its structure corresponds to that of *H. pseudocomplana* Hmps., which is recorded from Innisfail.

North Queensland: Charters Towers in June; one specimen.

Heteromicta xuthoptera n. sp. ✓*ξουθοπτερος*, yellowish-winged

♂ 18 mm. Head, palpi and thorax ochreous. Antennae grey; basal joint ochreous. Abdomen and legs whitish. Forewings suboval, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen straight, oblique; ochreous-yellow; a short fuscous costal streak from base followed by some irroration; a slightly sinuate fuscous line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{3}{5}$ dorsum; a series of fuscous dots shortly before termen; between this and post-

median line the terminal area is partly suffuse with fuscous; cilia ochreous, on termen fuscous. Hindwings with termen nearly straight; whitish-ochreous; cilia whitish-ochreous, above apex fuscous.

North Queensland: Cape York in April; one specimen received from Mr. W. B. Barnard.

Lamoria inostentalis Wlk. Cat. Brit. Mus. xxvii., p. 88.

♂♀ 28–32 mm. Head, thorax and abdomen ochreous-whitish. Frontal tuft long (1). Labial palpi in male $\frac{1}{2}$, slender, curved, ascending, rough-haired anteriorly; in female 6, porrect, terminal joint curved downwards, ochreous-whitish with a few fuscous scales. Antennae ochreous-whitish, legs ochreous-whitish with a few fuscous scales. Forewings elongate, suboval in male narrower, costa moderately arched, more strongly in female, apex rectangular, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; ochreous-whitish with a few scattered fuscous scales; usually a terminal series of dark fuscous dots; cilia ochreous-whitish. Hindwings with termen scarcely sinuate; in male grey, in female whitish; cilia whitish.

North Australia: Darwin in January. North Queensland: Cooktown in April; Magnetic Island in June; also from New Guinea, Borneo, China, and Japan.

Fam. CRAMBIDAE.

Ptochostola asaphes n.sp. /

ἀσαφης, indistinct, obscure—

♂ 17–20 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen ochreous-whitish. Palpi 7; ochreous-whitish sprinkled with fuscous. Antennae grey; ciliations in male minute. Legs ochreous-whitish. Forewings narrow, costa moderately arched, apex subrectangular, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; brown-whitish; some fuscous scales in disc between veins; a very fine dentate line, sometimes scarcely perceptible from costa shortly before apex to tornus, fuscous, posteriorly partly edged with whitish, connected with termen beneath apex by two white lines; cilia grey interrupted by continuations of these white lines. Hindwings with termen slightly rounded; pale-grey; cilia whitish.

The forewings have the costa much more rounded than in *P. microphaeella*, and have no central white streak.

North Australia: Darwin in October and November; four specimens received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

Neargyria persimilis Hmps. /

Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (9) iii., p. 275 (1919)—

♂♀ 14–16 mm. Head white. Labial palpi 5; golden-ochreous, upper edge white. Maxillary palpi white, at base golden-ochreous. Antennae whitish-grey; in male thickened, slightly serrate towards apex. Thorax white with two golden-ochreous longitudinal lines. Abdomen grey-whitish. Legs golden-ochreous; posterior pair whitish. Forewings

triangular, costa slightly arched, apex rectangular, termen almost straight, scarcely oblique; snow-white; markings golden-ochreous sometimes mixed with fuscous; a narrow costal streak from base to middle; a broad line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to middle of dorsum, curved and produced on costa nearly to apex; dorsal edge golden-ochreous; a terminal line interrupted by blackish dots; cilia ochreous or ochreous-grey, bases white. Hindwings with termen rounded; white; cilia white.

North Queensland: Cape York in May and June; seven specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard. Also from New Guinea.

Calamotropa leptogrammella Meyr.

Mr. A. Brimblecombe has reared this species from larvae feeding on the Nut Grass (*Cyperus rotundus* Lin.). The earliest stages were not observed; the larva tunnels downwards through the stalk, eating all the internal tissue and leaving a silken coating on the inner surface of the ensheathing leaf base. It then eats out the nut and may proceed from this to other nuts. The cocoon is constructed within the nut or stem. The larvae were found in July, the moths emerging in August. Considerable damage was done to the host plants.

Gen. *Phanomorpha* nov. ✓

φανομορφος, of cheerful appearance—

Tongue present. Face smooth, not projecting. Palpi moderately long, porrect; second joint stout, rough-haired above and beneath; terminal joint very short, obtuse. Maxillary palpi large, strongly triangularly dilated. Antennae in male minutely ciliated. Tibiae with outer spurs about $\frac{1}{2}$ inner. Forewings with 2 from well before angle, 3 from angle, 8 and 9 stalked, 7 and 10 separate. Hindwings with strong cubital pecten; cell about $\frac{2}{3}$, 2 from $\frac{3}{4}$, 3 separate, 4 and 5 connate, 6 from upper angle of cell, 7 anastomosing strongly with 12, 12 approximated to cell throughout.

Near *Argyria* Hb., differing in the minute terminal joint of labial and stronger dilatation of maxillary palpi.

Phanomorpha leucoxantha n. sp. ✓

λευκοξανθος white and yellow—

♂ 17 mm. Head white; back of crown blackish. Palpi 2; white, basal half of second joint fuscous. Antennae fuscous. Thorax blackish; tegulae except bases and a post-median pair of spots white. Abdomen pale yellow. Legs fuscous; posterior pair except tarsi whitish. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight to near apex, apex pointed, termen straight, oblique; white with blackish markings; a costal streak; narrow transverse fasciae near base, at $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$, the last dilated and touching tornus; a small apical blotch narrowly produced to tornus, containing a white dot on costa before apex; a short oblique streak from apex, and a terminal series of dots; cilia fuscous. Hindwings with termen gently rounded; pale yellow; a broad fuscous terminal band; cilia fuscous, on dorsum pale yellow.

Queensland: Charleville in August; one specimen.

Platytes erythroneura n. sp. ✓

ἐρυθρονευρος, red-veined—

♀ 18 mm. Head and thorax pale red mixed with fuscous. Palpi 4; fuscous, beneath whitish. Maxillary palpi strongly dilated; fuscous, apex whitish. Antennae fuscous. Abdomen ochreous-reddish. Legs whitish, reddish-tinged; tarsi with fuscous rings. Forewings narrowly triangular, costa straight almost to apex, apex round-pointed, termen straight, oblique; grey mixed with pale red and dark fuscous; a broad red streak from beneath $\frac{1}{4}$ costa dividing into neural streaks in terminal area; a similar median streak from base dividing similarly; a suffused red dorsal streak from base to $\frac{1}{4}$; a large oblong median dorsal dark fuscous spot, preceded and followed by whitish spots; costal spots at $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$, and a line between red streaks, fuscous stigmata beneath costa before and after middle, the latter and sometimes the former pale-centred; a fine acutely dentate fuscous line from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa, ending in a suffused tornal spot; cilia whitish, bases barred with dark fuscous. Hindwings with termen rounded; grey; cilia whitish, bases grey.

South Australia: Ooldea in July; one specimen received from Mr. J. A. Kershaw.

Platytes oxycampyla n. sp. ✓

ὀξυκαμπυλος, sharply bent—

♂ 21 mm. Head and thorax grey. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$; grey, white beneath towards base. Antennae grey; ciliations in male minute. Abdomen grey; towards base whitish with an ochreous bar on second segment. Legs whitish-grey. Forewings narrowly triangular, costa almost straight, apex pointed, termen straight, oblique; grey; two fine fuscous transverse lines; first from $\frac{1}{6}$ costa obliquely outwards, sharply bent at an acute angle in mid-disc, not reaching dorsum; second from beneath $\frac{3}{8}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ tornus, slightly dentate, followed by two or three fuscous dots in costal area; cilia grey. Hindwings with termen rounded; grey-whitish; cilia grey-whitish.

Victoria: Sea Lake in November; one specimen received from Mr. D. Goudie.

Platytes pediopola n. sp. ✓

πεδιοπολος, living on the plain—

♂♀ 22–28 mm. Head and thorax grey. Palpi 3; fuscous, upper edge grey. Antennae fuscous; in male minutely ciliated. Abdomen pale grey with a sub-basal brown transverse dorsal bar. Legs grey, sprinkled with whitish. Forewings narrow, gradually dilated posteriorly, costa straight to $\frac{3}{4}$, thence arched, apex round-pointed, termen obliquely rounded; grey; markings fuscous, often indistinct; fine streaks on upper and lower margins of cell and on fold; short diverging streaks from cell on veins; short streaks on veins before termen; cilia grey; median line and apices whitish. Hindwings pale grey; cilia whitish with a grey basal line.

Queensland: Mitchell and Cunnamulla in September; Quilpie in August; abundant at light in the last locality.

Sedenia leucogramma n. sp. ✓

λευκογραμμος, inscribed with white—

♂ 22 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen grey. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$; fuscous, lower edge white. Antennae grey; ciliations in male $\frac{1}{3}$. Legs fuscous. Forewings triangular, costa straight to near apex, apex rounded, termen almost straight, slightly oblique; grey; a suffused fuscous line from beneath $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum; a white discal spot beyond middle, its dorsal portion broader; an outwardly curved oblique white line, anteriorly fuscous-edged, from $\frac{4}{5}$ costa, becoming sinuate above dorsum, on which it ends at $\frac{2}{3}$; cilia brown-whitish with median fuscous line, apices grey. Hindwings with termen gently rounded; grey; a faint whitish transverse line from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa; cilia whitish, apices and a median line grey.

Queensland: Charleville in September; one specimen.

Diadexia parodes Turn.

Proc. Roy. Soc. Q. xix. p. 56 (1905)—

Catancya brunnea Hmps. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (9) iv. p. 140 (1919).—The male antennae are bipectinate.

North-West Australia: Roeburne; Kimberley.

Talis dichospila n. sp. ✓

διχοσπιλος, double-spotted—

♀ 25 mm. Head and thorax brownish-fuscous. Palpi 6; grey, beneath whitish. Antennae fuscous. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous. Forewings narrow, dilated, costa straight, apex pointed, termen straight, slightly oblique; brownish-fuscous, paler towards base; a fuscous costal streak from base to $\frac{2}{3}$, suffusedly edged with whitish, which extends on costa to $\frac{4}{5}$; a small fuscous transverse mark in disc at $\frac{1}{3}$, another larger at $\frac{2}{3}$; a very slender white line inwardly oblique from costa before apex, soon curved outwards and sinuate to tornus; a white apical spot preceded by a fuscous costal spot; a pair of blackish-edged white spots on termen above tornus; a slender blackish terminal line; cilia grey with a slender white basal line. Hindwings with termen slightly sinuate; pale grey; cilia whitish.

Western Australia: Perth; one specimen received from Mr. W. H. Matthews.

Talis radialis Hmps.

Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (9) iv. p. 147 (1919)—

T. diargyra Turn. Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust. 1925 p. 42 is a synonym.

Talis crypsichroa Low.

T. discilunalis Hmps. is a synonym.

New South Wales: Broken Hill, Victoria; Birchip, Melbourne; Gisborne, South Australia; Adelaide, Mount Lofty.

Fam. SCHOENOBIADAE.

Scirpophaga haplosticha n. sp. ✓

ἀπλοστιχος, with simple lines—

♂ 14–16 mm. Head, thorax, abdomen, and legs white. Labial palpi $2\frac{1}{4}$; white. Antennae grey; in male shortly laminate with moderate ciliations (1). Forewings elongate-triangular, costa nearly straight, apex

pointed, termen obliquely rounded; white with extremely pale fuscous markings; a straight line from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum; a discal mark beyond middle, touching a sinuate line from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum; a faint subterminal line; cilia white. Hindwings over 1, elongate, termen gently rounded; white; cilia white.

North Queensland: Cape York in April; two specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

Fam. PYRALIDAE.

Anemosa polyrrhoda. ✓

Polyterpnes polyrrhoda Turn., Trans. Roy. Soc., S.A., 1932, p. 188—

I was mistaken in referring this species to the *Crambidae*. There is no cubital pecten in the hindwings, but some long hairs between the bases of the cubital and first anal may be easily mistaken for one. The forewings are narrower than in *A. isadalis* Wlk., but it agrees with this species in all essential structural points. The facial projection is formed by a long tuft of hairs. In both species 6 of forewings may be connate or short-stalked, and 7 of hindwing may anastomose at a point or for some distance. In one example of *A. isadalis* this vein is merely closely approximated.

North Australia: Mary R. (Campbell) in June. North Queensland: Cape York in June (Barnard). North-West Australia: Wyndham (Campbell) in January.

Gen. *Blechrophanes* nov. ✓

βληχροφανης, weak-looking—

Tongue strong. Palpi ascending, recurved, appressed to face, reaching vertex; second joint thickened with smooth scales; terminal joint short, pointed. Maxillary palpi short, filiform. Antennae in male simple. Forewings with 4 and 5 stalked, 6 separate, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 stalked. Hindwings with 4 and 5 connate, diverging.

Blechrophanes crocoptila n. sp. ✓

κροκοπιλος, saffron-winged—

♂♀ 14–16 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen orange. Palpi whitish. Antennae grey-whitish. Legs ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight to $\frac{3}{4}$, thence arched, apex rounded, termen slightly rounded, not oblique; orange, median area sometimes paler; two nearly straight pale yellow transverse lines; first at $\frac{1}{3}$; second at $\frac{2}{3}$, narrowly edged with brown posteriorly; cilia orange. Hindwings with termen slightly rounded; as forewings.

North Queensland: Banks Island in May; Cape York in June and November; five specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

Endotricha microphylla n. sp. ✓

μικροφυλλος, small-winged—

♂♀ 15–16 mm. Head and thorax dull crimson, in female ochreous-grey. Palpi grey. Antennae ochreous-grey; ciliations in male $2\frac{1}{2}$. Legs whitish-ochreous; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight to $\frac{2}{3}$, thence arched, apex pointed, termen straight, oblique; dull crimson, in female purple-grey; an undulating fuscous line from

$\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum; another from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, edged posteriorly by a pale line; costal edge between these lines strigulated with fuscous and whitish-ochreous; a fuscous median subcostal dot; cilia fuscous, apices in male dull crimson or whitish-ochreous. Hindwings triangular, termen straight, tornus prominent; as forewings.

North Queensland: Cape York in October and November; seven specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

Endotricha dinosticha n. sp. ✓

διωστιχος, with curved line—

♂♀ 16–17 mm. Head and palpi dark fuscous. Antennae pale grey; in male with fascicles of long cilia (3). Thorax including tegulae grey-brown; patagia fuscous. Legs brown-whitish partly suffused with fuscous; posterior pair mostly whitish. Forewings triangular, costa sinuate, nearly straight to $\frac{3}{4}$, apex pointed, termen nearly straight, oblique; fuscous-brown; basal area edged by a slender whitish outwardly curved line, from $\frac{2}{5}$ costa to $\frac{2}{5}$ dorsum; beyond this is a pale suffusion, and some fuscous and whitish costal strigulae; a whitish line from costa at $\frac{5}{6}$, at first outwardly oblique, then angled and strongly curved inwards, finally becoming submarginal and ending on tornus, edged on both sides with fuscous; a short doubly toothed whitish line follows this above its upper angle; cilia fuscous with a white basal line; but mostly white beneath apex and above tornus. Hindwings with termen rounded; fuscous; a paler fascia before middle, edged by whitish lines, which in their turn are edged with fuscous; cilia as forewings, but mostly whitish on and beneath apex.

Near *E. puncticostalis* and *E. scioessa*, best distinguished by the peculiarly formed subterminal line of forewings.

North Queensland: Cape York in October; five specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

Endotricha periphaea n. sp.

περιφαιος, dark-edged—

♀ 22–26 mm. Head, palpi, antennae, and thorax ochreous-grey. Abdomen and legs ochreous-grey lightly sprinkled with fuscous. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight almost to apex, apex pointed, termen gently rounded, moderately oblique; 4 and 5 stalked or closely approximated for some distance; ochreous-grey lightly sprinkled with fuscous, on termen purplish-tinged; a series of pale costal dots; a darker basal patch edged by a slender curved whitish line from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{2}{5}$ dorsum; a slender curved whitish line from costa near apex running close to termen, partly edged with fuscous; an interrupted blackish terminal line; cilia fuscous, bases pale, apices whitish. Hindwings with termen strongly rounded, less so towards tornus; 4 and 5 closely approximated at base; purple-fuscous; a paler median band edged by whitish lines; first line curved at $\frac{1}{3}$, second straighter, fuscous-edged on both sides; terminal line and cilia as forewings.

Near *E. mesenterialis*, but differing in colour and especially in cilia. That species has 4 and 5 of both wings long-stalked.

Queensland: Noosa in October; three specimens.

Scenidiopsis heterozyga n. sp.

ἑτεροζυγος, unequally mated—

♂ 17–18 mm. Head reddish-brown. Palpi fuscous-brown. Antennae grey; ciliations in male 4. Thorax brown, more or less mixed with ochreous. Abdomen brown; tuft partly ochreous. Legs fuscous; posterior tibiae and tarsi whitish. Forewings triangular, costa straight to beyond middle, thence sinuate, apex round-pointed, termen slightly rounded, oblique; purple-fuscous; transverse lines whitish, obscure, partly obsolete, wavy; first from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum; second from $\frac{4}{5}$ costa to before tornus, well-marked on costa; a terminal series of blackish dots; cilia purple-grey. Hindwings with termen gently rounded; colour, terminal dots, and cilia as forewings; transverse lines much more distinct, outwardly curved, finely dentate, at about $\frac{2}{5}$ and $\frac{3}{5}$.

♀ 20 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen ochreous-grey. Forewings with termen straight to near apex; ochreous-grey partly sprinkled with fuscous; lines slender, edged suffusedly on both sides with fuscous. Hindwings as forewings, but terminal area suffused with dull crimson.

North Queensland: Cape York in October and April; four specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

Petta alternata Warr.

Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), xvi., p. 469; Hmps. Moths. Ind., iv., p. 138.

Auchmophoba tynnuta Turn, Proc. Roy. Soc. Q. 1912, p. 142, is a synonym.

North Queensland: Kuranda. Queensland: Stradbroke Island, Coolangatta. Also from the Archipelago and India.

Cangetta minuscula n. sp. ✓

minusculus, small—

♂ 12 mm. Head, palpi, thorax, and abdomen whitish. Antennae whitish; in male shortly ciliated ($\frac{1}{2}$). Legs whitish; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings elongate, narrow, slightly dilated, costa nearly straight, apex pointed, termen sinuate, slightly oblique; whitish with slight grey suffusion towards costa and termen; markings fuscous; a very slender line from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{1}{4}$ dorsum, strongly angled outward below middle; a median subcostal discal dot; a costal dot at $\frac{3}{4}$; post-median line double, sinuate from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum; a distinct terminal line; cilia whitish with a fuscous median line. Hindwings with termen bisinuate; as forewings; antemedian line obsolete towards costa; discal dot at $\frac{1}{3}$, larger; a double transverse wavy postmedian line; terminal line indistinct; a dot on termen at $\frac{1}{3}$.

Queensland: Montville (1,500 ft.), near Nambour, in March; one specimen.

Cardamyla hercophora Meyr.

Trans. Ent. Soc. 1884, p. 281. Correctly referred here.

North Australia: Darwin.

Cardamyla eurycroca n. sp. ✓

εὐρυκροκος, broadly saffron-tinged—

♂♀ 26–36 mm. Head yellow; face whitish with a pair of fuscous dots. Palpi reaching middle of face; fuscous-whitish. Antennae

fuscous; in male minutely ciliated. Thorax whitish with some yellow suffusion; patagia, apices of tegulae, an interrupted transverse median line, and a posterior spot, fuscous. Abdomen whitish more or less tinged with yellow towards apex; transverse fuscous bars, often interrupted, on apices of segments. Legs fuscous with whitish rings. Forewings triangular, costa straight to $\frac{2}{3}$, apex round-pointed, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; fuscous with whitish markings; a transverse fascia at $\frac{1}{5}$, sometimes broad, sometimes reduced to a dentate line; a costal or subcostal blotch containing a fuscous median discal dot, variably prolonged towards or to dorsum, sometimes partly confluent with sub-basal fascia; a dentate line from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa, strongly sinuate to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum, often partly yellow, sometimes partly obsolete; sometimes a fine sub-marginal line connected by fine streaks with termen; cilia fuscous or grey sometimes indistinctly barred with whitish. Hindwings with termen very slightly rounded; mostly yellow, in parts whitish; a subdorsal fuscous spot towards base; a fuscous median fascia not reaching costa; a terminal fuscous band; subterminal line and cilia as forewings.

Near *C. didymalis* Wlk., but the ground-colour is fuscous not greenish-grey, and the markings differ in detail.

North Queensland: Stannary Hills, near Herberton. Queensland: Clermont, Eidsvold; Gayndah; Brisbane in February; Bunya Mountains in January. New South Wales: Scone in November and March; twelve specimens. Larvae on leaves of *Celastrus cunninghamii* (Dr. T. Bancroft), and on *Alphitonia excelsa* (H. Nicholas).

Catamola funerea Wlk.

In his valuable publication, Exot. Micro. v., p. 1 (1936), Mr. Meyrick has proposed a new generic name, *Elaphernis*, for this species. This name cannot stand, because *funerea* is the type of Meyrick's genus *Catamola*, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1883, p. 62. Of the three species there referred to *Catamola*, for which no type was indicated, only *funerea* strictly corresponds to Meyrick's description, in that vein 6 of hindwings anastomoses strongly with 7. In *thyridalis* these veins may be either closely approximated, or anastomose at a point, or for a very short distance only. Of *xanthomelalis* I have only one example, and in that those veins are only approximated.

In case this may not be convincing, I must state that I fixed *funerea* as the type of *Catamola* in the Proc. Roy. Soc. Q., 1905, p. 60.

Gen. *Agastophanes* nov.

ἀγαστοφανής, admirable—

Tongue present. Labial palpi ascending, appressed to face, reaching vertex; second joint long, slightly thickened, nearly smooth, with a small posterior tuft at apex; terminal joint short, acute. Maxillary palpi in male, with a strong terminal pencil of long hairs. Antennae in male moderately ciliated, with a short but strong dorsal process from basal joint, ending in a triangularly dilated tuft. Forewings with tufts of raised scales; 2 from near angle, 3 from angle approximated to 4, 5, which are connate but diverging, 6 from upper angle connate with stalk of 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 stalked. Hindwings with 4 and 5 connate and diverging, 7 anastomosing with 12.

Nearest *Titanoceros* Meyr.

Agastophanes zophoxysta n. sp. ✓

ζοφοξυστος, darkly polished—

♂♀ 20–24 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen dark fuscous, in male reddish-tinged. Palpi dark fuscous; maxillary hair pencil in male reddish. Antennae fuscous; dorsal process of male not reaching beyond patagia, ciliations 1. Legs reddish-fuscous in male, dark fuscous in female; tarsi with slender white rings; posterior pair mostly whitish-ochreous. Forewings triangular, costa straight, slightly concave before apex, apex pointed, termen strongly sinuate, not oblique; reddish-fuscous in male, dark fuscous in female, with lustrous reflections in both; a rounded spot beneath costa before middle, and a reniform spot after middle, the latter with a process running almost to apex, pale green; some whitish irroration before termen; cilia grey-whitish with a darker sub-basal line. Hindwings with termen rounded; pale ochreous-reddish; veins and a large tornal suffusion deep red; a suffused fuscous streak on vein 4; cilia as forewings, but interrupted by a fuscous bar opposite median streak.

North Queensland: Cape York in October and November; four specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

Gen. *Diastrophica* nov. ✓

διαστροφικος, distorted—

Tongue strongly developed. Palpi long, very slender, appressed to face, reaching vertex; second joint very long; terminal joint minute, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, ending in a short pencil of hairs. Antennae in male with a moderately long, densely scaled dorsal process from base. Legs not hairy. Forewings with raised scales; in male with a small costal fovea beneath before middle, edged anteriorly with raised scales; cell open; 4 and 5 apparently stalked, radial veins in male distorted. Hindwings with 4 and 5 connate or stalked, 3 closely approximated at base, 7 anastomosing at a point with 12.

It does not seem possible to refer the following little species to any received genus, but further material is necessary for full understanding of its structure.

Diastrophica tephrophanes n. sp. ✓

τεφροφανης, like ashes—

♂ 15–16 mm. Head, palpi, antennae, and thorax blackish. Antennae of male slightly laminate and shortly ciliated ($\frac{2}{3}$); dorsal process nearly reaching mid thorax. Abdomen grey-whitish sprinkled with fuscous. Legs fuscous sparsely sprinkled with whitish. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen obliquely rounded; fuscous, towards base blackish; median area suffused with whitish; cilia fuscous. Hindwings with termen scarcely rounded; fuscous; cilia fuscous.

Queensland: Banana in March (Mrs. Hobler); Chinchilla in October; two specimens.

Gen. *Oncobela* nov.

ὄγκοβελος, with swollen palpi—

Palpi in male with third joint immensely swollen with a terminal brush of hairs. Antennae in male without dorsal process.

The corresponding joint in the male of *Hetrobela* is minute and smooth-scaled; otherwise the two genera are similar.

Oncobela philobrya n. sp. ✓

φιλοβυος, moss-loving—

♂♀ 30–35 mm. Head and thorax green with some brownish scales. Palpi green; terminal joint in female slender, moderately long ($\frac{1}{2}$), fuscous, extreme apex whitish. Antennae pale grey; ciliations in male $\frac{1}{2}$. Abdomen ochreous-whitish slightly greenish-tinged, dorsum sprinkled with reddish-brown. Legs fuscous with reddish irroration and green or whitish rings; anterior coxae reddish; posterior tibiae mostly whitish. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa almost straight, apex rounded, termen rounded, slightly oblique; green with fuscous and reddish markings; a basal dot; a suffused fascia from $\frac{1}{8}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum, broad on costa narrowing towards dorsum; fine wavy interrupted transverse lines, from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{2}{5}$ dorsum and from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{4}{5}$ dorsum; an irregular reddish-fuscous median blotch with a median process towards base; sometimes an interrupted subcostal line beyond middle and a spot on $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum reddish; a subterminal fuscous line touching small reddish fuscous blotches above and below middle; a terminal series of dots; cilia whitish, reddish-tinged, with a basal series of blackish bars. Hindwings with termen rounded; fuscous; cilia as forewings.

North Queensland: Cape York in November; three specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

Heterobela nubilalis Hmps.

Ill. Het. ix., p. 157, pl. 172, f. 9.

Moths Ind., iv., p. 112—

North Queensland: Cape York; Palm Island; Townsville. Also from Ceylon and India.

Macalla nephelodes Turn.

North Queensland: Cairns; Townsville. Queensland; Yeppoon; Tweed Heads; Toowoomba.

Macalla cholica Meyr.

Epipaschia lygropa Turn. is a synonym.

Queensland: Duaringa; Brisbane; Toowoomba. New South Wales: Sydney. Victoria: Melbourne; Gisborne.

Macalla ebenina Turn.

North Queensland: Herberton; Mount Mulligan. Queensland: Brisbane; Tweed Heads; Toowoomba; Charleville; Adavale. Tasmania: Ross; Launceston.

Larvae feeding in spun-together shoots of sapling *Eucalyptus*.

Macalla glyceropa n. sp.

γλυκερωπος, delightful—

♂ 28 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen ochreous-green. Palpi fuscous-green. Antennae grey; in male serrate, ciliations 1, dorsal process stout, not reaching midthorax, fuscous-green. Legs ochreous-whitish sprinkled with reddish and ringed with fuscous; posterior pair mostly ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight to $\frac{2}{3}$, thence gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; ochreous-green with patchy reddish suffusion and fuscous markings; a triangular fuscous suffusion on costa near base; antemedian line illdefined, represented by a very slender outwardly

oblique line from $\frac{2}{5}$ costa, obsolete in disc, inwardly oblique and dark fuscous near dorsum, ending on $\frac{1}{3}$; a short longitudinal dark fuscous line in disc above middle, preceded by some raised scales, before this line; postmedian from $\frac{2}{5}$ costa very obliquely outwards, forming a rounded prominence in middle, thence inwards and slightly dentate, strongly indented inwards above dorsum, on which it ends at $\frac{3}{4}$; included area mostly reddish, with a minute fuscous discal dot beyond middle preceded by some raised scales; a broad dark fuscous streak from postmedian line to termen above middle, edged beneath by a pale spot; some fuscous terminal dots above this, and some reddish tornal suffusion, cilia reddish with fuscous bars, apices paler. Hindwings with termen slightly rounded; fuscous; cilia fuscous, apices whitish.

Queensland: Brisbane in March; one specimen.

Epipaschia polypsamma n. sp. ✓

πολυψαμμος, sand-coloured—

♂ 33 mm. Head and thorax brown. Palpi whitish-ochreous sprinkled with fuscous and brown. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male 1, dorsal process greatly expanded, not reaching midthorax, brown. Abdomen pale brown. Legs brown; tarsi fuscous with whitish-ochreous rings. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen slightly rounded, oblique; ochreous-whitish sprinkled with brown; markings dark brown; a basal patch sharply defined by a pale line from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{1}{4}$ dorsum; a costal dot immediately beyond and another in middle; a spot on mid-dorsum; an apical blotch continuous with a terminal fascia, edged anteriorly by a pale line from $\frac{2}{5}$ costa obliquely outwards, becoming transverse above middle and acutely and finely dentate to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum; cilia brown-whitish with fuscous bars. Hindwings with termen slightly rounded; fuscous, paler towards base; cilia as forewings.

North Queensland: Kuranda; one specimen received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

Epipaschia hicanodes n. sp. ✓

ικανωδης, comely—

♂ 35–36 m.m. Head brown sprinkled with fuscous. Palpi pale grey. Antennae grey; in male serrate with tufts of cilia ($1\frac{1}{2}$); dorsal process dilated, brown sprinkled with fuscous, not reaching midthorax. Thorax brown-whitish; patagia brown sprinkled with fuscous. Abdomen grey-whitish. Legs fuscous with whitish rings; posterior pair mostly whitish. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa nearly straight, apex round-pointed, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; whitish mostly suffused with brown; markings distinct; a darker basal patch to antemedian line; antemedian from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to mid-dorsum, slender, fuscous, angled inwards beneath costa, edged anteriorly by a pale line; a slender transverse brown median discal mark; a finely serrated fuscous line from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa to before tornus, obtusely angled outwards in middle, thence incurved, edged posteriorly by a pale line; this is followed by a brown shade containing some fuscous wedges; an interrupted fuscous terminal line; cilia brown mixed with whitish and barred with fuscous. Hindwings with termen rounded; grey, paler towards base; a dentate grey postmedian line; cilia as forewings.

West Australia: Denmark in April; five specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

Epipaschia loxophaea n. sp. ✓

λοξοφαιος, obliquely dark—

♂♀ 22–28 mm. Head, thorax, and palpi whitish sprinkled with fuscous. Antennae whitish-grey; in male serrate with tufts of cilia (1), dorsal process much dilated, not reaching midthorax, whitish sprinkled with fuscous. Abdomen ochreous-whitish. Legs fuscous with whitish rings. Forewings narrow, costa straight to $\frac{2}{3}$, thence arched, apex round-pointed, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; white with fuscous irroration and markings; a spot on base of dorsum; a broadly suffused line from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to tornus, in female slender or obsolete; costal dots at middle and $\frac{3}{4}$; from the latter a slender dentate line outwardly oblique to middle of wing, thence incurved to tornus; a broad interrupted sub-terminal shade; a terminal series of dots; cilia white mixed with pale reddish, bases barred with fuscous. Hindwings with termen slightly rounded; grey, paler towards base; cilia white, bases barred with fuscous.

North Queensland: Cape York in November; Kuranda in February and June; five specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

Epipaschia peratophaea n. sp. ✓

περατοφαιος, dark at the apex—

♂♀ 22–26 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen whitish-brown. Palpi pale brown; in female fuscous. Antennae grey; ciliations in male 1, dorsal process short, not reaching beyond patagia. Legs ochreous-whitish sprinkled with brown; tarsi fuscous with whitish rings. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight to $\frac{2}{3}$, thence arched, apex rounded; termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; ochreous-whitish with fuscous and brown irroration and markings; some basal irroration in male; an interrupted costal streak from base to $\frac{1}{3}$; a short slender fuscous line from base surrounded by more or less brown suffusion; a dentate line from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum, not always developed; a subcostal discal dot at $\frac{2}{5}$; a line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa obliquely outwards to middle, there angled inwards to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum, often cutting through a large dorsal blotch extending from middle to tornus; a well-defined apical blotch, darker in female; some fuscous terminal dots; cilia whitish tinged with red, sometimes with fuscous basal bars. Hindwings with termen gently rounded; fuscous, paler towards base; cilia as forewings.

North Queensland: Cape York in October and November; Kuranda in January. Queensland: Stradbroke Island in March; Tweed Heads in January; fourteen specimens.

Epipaschia basiochra n. sp. ✓

βασιωχρος, pale at the base—

♀ 23–25 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen pale brown. Palpi fuscous. Antennae grey. Legs ochreous-whitish sprinkled with fuscous; tarsi fuscous with whitish rings. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight to $\frac{2}{3}$, thence arched, apex rounded, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; ochreous-whitish with fuscous and brown irroration and markings; an indistinct transverse line at $\frac{1}{3}$; a suffused dark fuscous line from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; a finely dentate dark fuscous line from before $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to before tornus, bent outwards above and inwards below middle, edged posteriorly by a pale line; area between lines fuscous, beyond second line pale fuscous; an interrupted terminal line; cilia fuscous with

indistinct pale bars. Hindwings with termen gently rounded; pale fuscous; a terminal series of whitish-ochreous dots; cilia brown-whitish with a darker sub-basal line.

North Queensland: Cape York in October and November; five specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

Fam. PYRAUSTIDAE.

Araeomorpha limnophila n. sp.

λιμνοφιλος, loving marshes—

♂♀ 21–30 mm. Head, palpi, thorax, abdomen, and legs fuscous. Antennae fuscous; in male thickened, ciliations minute. Forewings narrow, moderately dilated, costa straight to $\frac{2}{3}$, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; fuscous; markings whitish-grey; obscure; a sub-basal fascia; a discal dot at $\frac{2}{3}$, preceded and followed by a blackish dot; a suffused outwardly curved line, sometimes obsolete, from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; sometimes a submarginal line interrupted on veins; cilia grey, apices paler. Hindwings broad, termen rounded; grey; cilia as forewings.

Larger than *A. atmota* Turn., and with postmedian line of forewings differently formed.

North Queensland: Kuranda in September and June; six specimens.

Gen. *Blechroglossa* nov.

βλεχρογλωσσος, weak-tongued—

Tongue weakly developed, rudimentary. Labial palpi recurved, ascending, reaching middle of face; second joint thickened with rough scales; terminal joint short, stout, obtuse. Antennae in male minutely ciliated. Tibiae with outer spurs about $\frac{1}{2}$ inner. Forewings with 2 from near angle, 3, 4, 5 approximated from angle, 8, 9, 10 stalked. Hindwings with 3, 4, 5 approximated from angle, 6 from upper angle, 7 anastomosing with 12 to near its apex.

Blechroglossa pelochyta n. sp.

πηλοχυτος, muddy—

♂ 22 mm. Head and thorax pale brown. Palpi ochreous-whitish; second joint sprinkled with fuscous. Antennae grey. Abdomen dark grey. Legs fuscous. Forewings narrow, dilated, costa straight to $\frac{3}{5}$, thence strongly arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; pale brown sprinkled with fuscous; a pale spot beneath $\frac{2}{3}$ costa, surrounded by fuscous; cilia grey. Hindwings with apex broadly rounded; termen only slightly rounded; grey; cilia grey.

Queensland: Charleville in August; one specimen.

Cataclysta polyrrapha n. sp.

πολυρραφος, highly wrought—

♂ 14–18 mm. ♀ 16–22 mm. Head and thorax white. Palpi grey. Antennae whitish; in male thickened and very shortly ciliated ($\frac{1}{4}$). Abdomen grey, sometimes partly white; first two segments white with paired fuscous dots. Legs white; anterior tibiae and tarsi broadly ringed with fuscous. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight to $\frac{2}{3}$, thence arched, apex round-pointed, termen obliquely rounded; white; an oblong fuscous patch on base of costa, containing a sub-basal ochreous

dot; an ochreous line edged with fuscous from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{2}{5}$ dorsum, strongly indented inwards beneath costa; an inwardly oblique fuscous fascia from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to mid-dorsum; an outwardly oblique ochreous line edged with fuscous from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa nearly to termen below middle, there acutely angled, thence slender and curved to before tornus; a similar line from $\frac{5}{6}$ costa to termen beneath apex, and another along termen, the latter interrupted above and below middle; cilia fuscous with several white bars. Hindwings with termen slightly rounded; white; a round central fuscous blotch containing an incomplete ochreous ring; a narrow terminal fascia a crenulate ochreous line, a terminal series of ochreous dots, and a series of silvery dots between these two; cilia as forewings.

North Queensland: Cape York in April, May, and June; nine specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

Cataclysta haematera n. sp.

αἱματηρος, blood-stained—

♂ 15–16 mm. Head white; side-tufts and face grey. Palpi white. Antennae grey-whitish with slender incomplete fuscous annulations. Thorax white, with a median fuscous transverse bar. Abdomen grey; first two segments, apices of remaining segments, and tuft, white. Legs white; anterior tibiae and tarsi with fuscous rings; mid-tibiae fuscous on basal half of dorsum. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight to $\frac{3}{4}$, thence arched, apex round-pointed, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; white with fuscous markings; a basal costal dot; a transverse fascia at $\frac{1}{4}$; a broad antemedian fascia with irregular edges, sometimes interrupted; a transverse line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa, bent slightly inwards below middle, thence transverse to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum; this is followed by a broad ochreous-reddish suffusion, leaving extreme terminal area white; three dark fuscous marks on termen beneath apex; cilia white, with a fuscous median line, often restricted to subapical area. Hindwings with termen rounded; dull reddish; a small apical fuscous blotch; costal area before middle, and a subapical spot prolonged on terminal edge toward tornus, white; cilia as forewings.

North Queensland: Cape York in October and November; five specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

Cataclysta argyriinalis.

Oligostigma argyriinale Hmps. Trans. Ent. Soc. 1897, p. 168—

Hampson distinguishes *Oligostigma* Gn. by the hindwing being excised beneath apex, but this excision is often very slight, and the distinction does not seem to me natural or reliable. I regard the genus as a synonym of *Nymphula*. *Cataclysta* is distinguished from that genus by the smooth-scaled acute filiform maxillary palpi, and the longer outer tibial spurs (about $\frac{3}{4}$). In *Nymphula* the maxillary palpi are loose-haired and obtuse, and the outer tibial spurs about $\frac{1}{2}$.

North Queensland: Cooktown; Cardwell.

Cataclysta marginipuncta n. sp. /

marginipunctus, with marginal dots—

♂ 16 mm. Head, palpi, thorax, abdomen, and legs white. Antennae annulate; white; in male minutely ciliated. Forewings triangular, costa straight almost to apex, apex pointed, termen slightly sinuate, oblique; white, suffused with pale-yellow beneath costa; a short

perpendicular streak on costa at $\frac{2}{5}$; a suffused line from costa at $\frac{3}{4}$, at first perpendicular, forming a rounded angle above middle, thence sinuate to $\frac{2}{5}$ dorsum, pale-yellow, towards costa mixed with fuscous; a pale-yellow subterminal line from before apex to tornus; a pale-yellow terminal line edged anteriorly with fuscous; cilia fuscous, apices white. Hindwings with termen gently rounded; white, suffused with pale-yellow before middle and on a broad terminal band, but leaving apex white; a submarginal series of six circular blackish dots; cilia as forewings.

North Queensland: Cape York in October; one specimen received from Mr. W. B. Barnard.

Gen. *Trigonophylla* nov.

τριγωνοφυλλος, with triangular wings—

Tongue present. Palpi curved, ascending, appressed to face, considerably thickened, anterior edge rough; terminal joint short, obtuse. Forewings with cell $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 from $\frac{2}{3}$, 3 from before angle, 4 and 5 approximated from angle, 6 from middle of cell, 7 from upper angle, 8, 9, 10 stalked, 11 free. Hindwings with cell $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 from $\frac{4}{5}$, 4 absent, 3 and 5 connate from angle, widely diverging.

Allied to *Aulacodes*, but differs in structure of hindwings.

Trigonophylla trichroma n. sp.

τριχρωμος, three-coloured—

♂ 20 mm. Head white; crown ochreous-tinged. Palpi white. Antennae pale-grey; in male minutely ciliated. Thorax yellow; sides and a posterior spot white. Abdomen white sprinkled with fuscous; first three segments yellow on dorsum; last two segments and tuft with fuscous apices. Legs white; anterior pair yellow with white rings. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight to $\frac{3}{4}$, thence arched, apex rectangular, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; white; a yellow basal patch, short on costa, on dorsum extending to $\frac{1}{3}$; a small fuscous tornal patch containing two white dots; a yellow spot on $\frac{1}{3}$ costa; four converging costal streaks; first outwardly oblique from before middle, fuscous but yellow on costa, very slender, sometimes running into second; second from mid-costa, similar but longer, reaching beyond middle of wing; third from $\frac{2}{3}$, less oblique, mostly yellow; fourth broadly wedge-shaped, from costa before apex, yellow, connected with termen beneath apex; a broad yellow line on lower half of termen; cilia white, bases yellow, on tornus fuscous. Hindwings broadly triangular, termen nearly straight; white; a broad fuscous terminal band extending inwards on veins 2 and 3; dorsal edge fuscous; terminal edge and an apical spot white; cilia white with a yellow basal line, which becomes fuscous towards tornus, on dorsum fuscous.

North Queensland: Cape York in April and June; two specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

Strepsinoma repititalis Warr.

Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xvii., p. 205—

♂ 20 mm. Head and palpi pale-yellow. Antennae pale-grey. Thorax pale-yellow with three posterior fuscous spots. Abdomen pale-yellow; first segment and tuft whitish; second segment and apices of those following fuscous. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior coxae of male

with a broad internal tuft of fuscous hairs at apex. Forewings narrow, costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen obliquely rounded; an elongate triangular fovea in cell beneath; 2, 3, 4, 5 closely approximated at origin, 11 stalked or approximated; basal part pale-yellow; a fuscous sub-basal median fuscous spot; a large triangle extending on dorsum from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$, its apex reaching above middle, coarsely irrorated with blackish, and edged with fuscous; an oblique fuscous wedge from mid-costa to above tornus; beyond this a broad obtuse transverse white wedge; a broad yellow fuscous-edged fascia from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa, at first transverse, then narrower and curved inwards ending on tornus, but sending a process along outer edge of dorsal triangle; a yellow terminal line edged with fuscous; space between last two markings white towards costa, becoming fuscous and narrow towards tornus; a terminal series of fuscous dots, that one beneath apex larger; cilia pale fuscous. Hindwings with termen only slightly rounded; whitish, towards dorsum suffused with yellow; four blackish spots, edged for the most part with orange, on middle portion of termen; these are enclosed in a curved blackish line containing three silvery dots; above these markings a curved yellow line edged with fuscous and preceded by fuscous irroration; an orange apical spot; cilia fuscous, on dorsum whitish-ochreous.

North Australia: Melville I. North Queensland: Cairns; Innisfail; Herberton; Ingham. Queensland: Yeppoon.

Strepsinoma foveata n. sp.

foveatus, with conspicuous fovea—

♂ 23 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax pale-yellow. Antennae pale-grey. Abdomen pale-yellow; apices of segments whitish. Legs whitish; anterior femora and tibiae fuscous. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa slightly arched, apex rounded, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; on upper surface a triangular fovea in cell preceded by an angular raised edge; on lower surface a large fovea occupying whole of cell, with three swollen transverse corrugations; fuscous with yellow streaks and lines; a slender median streak from base to tornus; a broader dorsal streak to $\frac{2}{3}$; a white wedge at $\frac{3}{4}$, its base not touching costa, its apex rounded above tornus, its posterior edge indented; this is edged with fuscous and surrounded with yellow, broadly on sides, narrowly around apex; a broad yellow terminal line edged on both sides with fuscous; cilia fuscous. Hindwings with termen rounded, sinuate beneath apex; whitish; a transverse yellow fuscous-edged postmedian line not touching costa and dorsum; four blackish spots on median portion of termen, each containing a central white dot, separated by yellow streaks; some fuscous irroration between these and postmedian line; a yellow fuscous-edged line on apex and another on termen between central spots and tornus; cilia fuscous, on tornus and dorsum whitish.

New South Wales: Casino in March; one specimen.

Gen. *Sericophylla* nov.

σερικοφυλλος, with silken wings—

Face smooth, not projecting. Tongue well developed. Labial palpi ascending, curved, appressed to face, not reaching vertex; second joint moderately thickened with appressed scales, rough anteriorly; terminal joint very short, obtuse. Maxillary palpi filiform. Antennae not annulate; in male thickened with moderately long ciliations. Tibiae

with outer spurs $\frac{1}{2}$ or less. Forewings with cell $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 from $\frac{3}{4}$, 3 from near angle, 4 and 5 connate, 6 from above middle, 7 from upper angle, 8, 9, 10 stalked, 11 free. Hindwings with cell nearly $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 from near angle, 3 from angle connate with 4, 5, which are short-stalked, 7 anastomosing with 12 to $\frac{3}{4}$ of wing.

This genus approximates in structure to *Diathraustodes* Hmps.

Sericophylla — *Sericophora nivalis* n. sp. /

nivalis, snowy—

♂♀ 16–18 mm. Head, palpi, thorax, abdomen, and legs white. Antennae white; ciliations in male $1\frac{1}{2}$. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa slightly arched, apex rounded, termen slightly rounded, oblique; white with grey markings; an outwardly curved line from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum; a median discal dot; a line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa, strongly curved outwards, bent below middle, thence transverse to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; cilia white, bases pale-grey. Hindwings with termen rounded; colour and cilia as forewings; a slender postmedian line curved outwards in costal half.

North Queensland: Cape York in October and November; seven specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

Gen. *Cissachroa* nov.

κισσαχρωος, coloured like a magpie—

Head smooth, not projecting. Tongue well developed. Labial palpi short, curved, ascending, not reaching middle of face; second joint moderately thickened, rough anteriorly; terminal joint very short, obtuse. Maxillary palpi short, filiform, concealed. Antennae of male with moderately long ciliations. Posterior tibiae with outer spurs half inner or less. Forewings with cell $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 from shortly before angle, 3, 4, 5 approximated at origin, 6 from above middle, 7 from upper angle, 8, 9, 10 stalked, 11 free. Hindwings with cell short (about $\frac{1}{3}$) and open, 2 from $\frac{2}{3}$, 3, 4, 5 approximated, 7 anastomosing with 12 to $\frac{3}{4}$ of wing.

The maxillary palpi can be seen only after removal of the labial palpi.

Cissachroa callischema n. sp. /

καλλισχημος, prettily patterned—

♂♀ 12–16 mm. Head blackish; face white. Palpi white, base more or less fuscous. Antennae whitish-grey; ciliations in male $1\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax white with a posterior blackish spot. Abdomen fuscous with some white rings; terminal segment white. Legs white; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight almost to apex, apex pointed, termen straight, rounded beneath, oblique; white with blackish markings; a moderate basal fascia; a costal streak to $\frac{2}{5}$; a narrow fascia from mid-costa curved outwards to tornus; this is joined by a fascia from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa, at first narrow and sometimes interrupted, dilated in middle of wing, at the point of junction is a short obtuse inward process; an oblong apical blotch extending to mid-termen, prolonged slightly on terminal edge; cilia white with a fuscous median line, on apex and tornus fuscous. Hindwings with termen sinuate; white; a large triangular apical blackish blotch; a terminal line from tornus to $\frac{1}{3}$ termen; cilia as forewings, on dorsum wholly white.

North Queensland: Cape York in October, November, and May; nine specimens received from Mr. E. J. Dumigan and Mr. W. B. Barnard.

Gen. *Streptobela* nov.

στρεπτοβελος, with bent palpi—

Tongue strong. Face smooth, not projecting. Labial palpi with second joint obliquely ascending, clothed with long hairs anteriorly; terminal joint long, smooth, acute, strongly bent downwards. Maxillary palpi short, filiform. Antennae of male with moderately long ciliations. Tibiae with outer spurs nearly as long as inner. Forewings with 2 from $\frac{3}{4}$, 7 well separate, 8, 9, 10 stalked. Hindwings with cell open, short ($\frac{1}{3}$), oblique, 2 from $\frac{3}{4}$, 3, 4, 5 diverging, 7 anastomosing strongly with 12.

Probably nearest *Margarochroma* Warr.

Streptobela crocobaphes n. sp.

κροκοβαφης· saffron-dyed—

♂♀ 16 mm. Head and thorax orange-yellow. Palpi whitish, terminal joint and a median bar on second joint orange-yellow. Antennae pale-grey; ciliations in male 2. Abdomen whitish broadly barred with orange-yellow on dorsum. Legs whitish; anterior tibiae and part of tarsi ochreous-grey. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight to $\frac{2}{3}$, thence gently arched, apex rounded, termen rounded, slightly oblique; basal area orange-yellow; postmedian area except a strip along costa and another on termen pale fuscous; two slender fuscous transverse lines; first slightly dentate, from mid-costa to dorsum beyond middle; second from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa, outwardly curved to below middle, where it ceases abruptly; cilia pale-yellow. Hindwings with costa gently rounded; fuscous; costal area whitish; basal hairs and a terminal strip not reaching apex orange-yellow; cilia as forewings.

North Queensland: Kuranda in June; two specimens.

Tabidia marmarodes n. sp.

μαμαρωδης, like marble—

♂♀ 22 mm. Head whitish. Palpi white. Antennae fuscous. Thorax white; shoulders and a broad longitudinal median stripe dark fuscous. Abdomen fuscous with broad basal and sub-basal bars, a narrow terminal bar, and underside white; tuft in male grey-whitish. Legs white with dark fuscous rings; posterior pair almost wholly white. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight to $\frac{3}{4}$, thence arched, apex subrectangular, termen gently rounded, moderately oblique; fuscous with white markings; a basal spot; an erect sub-basal dorsal mark; a narrow fascia from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to mid-dorsum, angled outwards below middle, but sometimes interrupted; an incomplete fascia from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to below middle, dilated in disc; an oblong costal subapical spot, from which arises a slender acutely dentate line to dorsum beyond middle, sometimes joining lower end of first fascia; a tornal spot; cilia white. Hindwings with termen sinuate; white with fuscous markings; a slender line from near base of costa to tornus; a large antemedian spot; an S-shaped line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to tornus; a terminal band containing two submarginal white spots towards tornus; cilia white, on tornus fuscous.

North Queensland: Mossman and Tully in June; two specimens.

Tatobotys ceramochra Meyr.

Trans. Ent. Soc. 1885, p. 443—

Considerably smaller than *T. janapalis* Wlk., the forewings narrower and less rounded at apex, more brightly coloured, without sub-basal line, subcostal spots darker and more distinct, dentations of postmedian line much smaller and sharper.

North Australia: Darwin; Brock's Creek. North Queensland: Mossman; Cairns; Innisfail. Queensland: Duaringa.

Sylepta ocellifera n. sp.

ocellifer with eyed spots—

♂♀ 22–30 mm. Head pale-brown; face whitish. Palpi fuscous; base whitish. Antennae pale-grey; ciliations in male $\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax whitish partly suffused with grey; tegulae long, with central brown or fuscous stripe. Abdomen whitish sometimes partly ochreous-tinged; apices of segments sometimes fuscous; tuft in male dark fuscous. Legs pale-grey; posterior tibiae whitish. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight to $\frac{3}{4}$, thence strongly arched, apex rounded, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; 7 not curved at base; white with purple reflections; markings pale-ochreous edged with fuscous; a subcostal fuscous line from base to $\frac{2}{3}$; costal and dorsal sub-basal spots in a fuscous suffusion; an oblique line from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa (in female $\frac{1}{6}$) to $\frac{2}{5}$ dorsum (in female $\frac{1}{3}$) with a posterior spur below middle; a large longitudinally oval subcostal blackish spot beyond middle, broadly edged with pale ochreous and outside this with fuscous, with a minute central whitish dot; a sinuate line from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa to dorsum before tornus; a narrow terminal band containing a suffused fuscous spot above middle; cilia white, on apex and terminal spot fuscous. Hindwings triangular, termen nearly straight; colour as forewings; a small discal circle connected by a line with costa at $\frac{1}{3}$ fuscous; a sinuate fuscous subterminal line; a fuscous terminal spot; a pale ochreous fuscous-edged terminal line; cilia white, on apex fuscous.

North Queensland: Cape York and Cooktown in October, November, and December; seven specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

Sylepta argillitis n. sp.

αργιλίτις, clay-coloured—

♀ 22–24 mm. Head and palpi fuscous. Antennae grey, towards base fuscous. Thorax ochreous-brown; anteriorly broadly fuscous. Legs grey; anterior tibiae fuscous; tarsi fuscous with pale rings. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight to $\frac{3}{4}$, thence arched, apex rounded, termen slightly rounded, oblique; ochreous-brown with fuscous markings; a broad suffused costal streak to beyond middle; a slender line from $\frac{1}{5}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum; discal spot before middle, broadly edged anteriorly and posteriorly, open above and beneath; postmedian from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa, slender, finely and irregularly waved, deflected above tornus to beneath discal spot, thence to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; submarginal and terminal series of dots; cilia grey with a fuscous sub-basal line. Hindwings with termen slightly rounded; ochreous-brown, paler towards base and costa; a slender discal mark at $\frac{1}{3}$; postmedian slender, wavy, its median portion approximated to termen; marginal dots and cilia as forewings.

North Queensland: Cooktown in April; Tully, near Innisfail, in June and July; three specimens.

Sylepta cyclotypa n. sp.

κυκλοτυπος, with rounded markings—

♀ 30–32 mm. Head pale ochreous; face and palpi pale fuscous. Antennae grey. Thorax fuscous mixed with pale ochreous. Abdomen ochreous-whitish; dorsum barred with pale fuscous. Legs fuscous. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight to $\frac{3}{4}$, thence arched, apex rounded, termen rounded, slightly oblique; whitish-ochreous with fuscous markings; a short subcostal streak from base joined at its apex by a streak from base of dorsum; a transverse line at $\frac{1}{4}$, with posterior projections from middle and on dorsum; a small oval subcostal spot beyond this; a much larger oval spot beneath mid-costa; a dentate line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{3}{5}$ dorsum; a large apical and a small tornal blotch; these are connected by three dots in a curved transverse line; a terminal series of minute whitish-ochreous interneural dots; cilia with a whitish-ochreous bar on tornus and another shortly above. Hindwings with termen slightly rounded; colours as forewings; veins outlined with fuscous; a dentate transverse line at $\frac{1}{3}$; small apical and tornal blotches; connected by a line of three dots; terminal dots and cilia as forewings.

In coloration very similar to *Rhimphalea sceletalis* Wlk., but differing in detail of pattern and in structure of antennae and palpi.

North Queensland: Kuranda in April; two specimens received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

Bocchoris zophophanes n. sp.

ζοφοφανης, dusky—

♂ 25–26 mm. Head and thorax fuscous-brown. Palpi fuscous-brown; basal half white. Abdomen and legs brown. Forewings triangular, costa straight to near apex, apex round-pointed, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; fuscous-brown; markings fuscous; a line from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum; a pale-centred narrow median discal spot; postmedian finely dentate from $\frac{5}{6}$ costa, indented inwards above middle, beneath middle bent inwards to beneath discal spot, thence transverse to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; a terminal series of dots; cilia pale-brown. Hindwings with termen rounded; colour as forewings; postmedian from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa, angled inwards or interrupted beyond middle, thence transverse to tornus; terminal dots and cilia as forewings.

Queensland: Bunya Mountains (3,000 ft.) in January; two specimens.

Nausinoc euronalis Swin.

Polythlipta euroalis Swin. Proc. Zool. Soc. 1889, p. 420, Pl. 44, f. 12.

Phalangiodes rivulalis Snel. Trans. Ent. Soc. 1890, p. 637, Pl. 20, f. 1.

North Queensland: Cape York in May, June, and October (W. B. Barnard). Also from Java, Sumatra, and India.

Margaronia actorionalis Wlk.

Cat. Brit. Mus. xvii., p. 498, Moore. Lep. Ceyl. iii., Pl. 180, f. 1.

Glyphodes zelleri Led. Wien. Ent. Mon. 1863, p. 478, Pl. 14, f. 8.

Glyphodes conclusalis Wlk. xxxiv., p. 1354.

Glyphodes tumidalis Warr. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xviii., p. 118.

Glyphodes violalis Warr. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xviii., p. 118.

Lypotigris jovialis Feld. Reise Nov., Pl. 136, f. 25.

North Queensland: Cape York in June (W. B. Barnard). Also from Archipelago, Ceylon, and India.

Margaronia basiferalis Hmps.

Proc. Zool. Soc. 1898, p. 743, Pl. 50, f. 16—

♂ 28 mm. Head and thorax whitish-grey-ochreous. Palpi grey; beneath sharply white towards base. Antennae grey-whitish; ciliations in male minute. Abdomen whitish-grey. Legs whitish; anterior pair except coxae ochreous. Forewings triangular, costa straight to $\frac{2}{3}$, thence arched, apex round-pointed, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; ochreous-whitish, thinly scaled; markings pale-brown; a straight oblique line from $\frac{1}{5}$ cost to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum, preceded by two slender lines; a fascia from mid-costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, moderately broad on costa, gradually narrowing, containing a fine whitish central streak beneath costa; a straight line from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, immediately followed by a darker line; terminal area grey with a suffused line from apex; cilia whitish with a dark fuscous basal line towards apex. Hindwings broad, termen nearly straight to near tornus; colour as forewings; median and subdorsal longitudinal streaks in basal area; terminal band as forewings but not reaching tornus; cilia whitish with a dark fuscous sub-basal line towards tornus.

North Queensland: Cape York in November; one specimen (W. B. Barnard). The locality "Bathurst" given by Hampson for this species is quite impossible. Probably the real locality is Bathurst Island, North Australia.

Archernis mitis n. sp. /

mitis, mild, gentle—

♂♀ 38–40 mm. Head and thorax pale ochreous-brown. Palpi 2, porrect; second joint dilated with scales towards apex; terminal joint short, obtuse; ochreous-brown, sharply white towards base beneath. Antennae pale-grey; ciliations in male 1. Abdomen pale-brown, beneath white. Legs white; anterior pair mostly grey. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen slightly rounded, oblique; pale ochreous-brown, markings faintly darker; traces of a transverse line at $\frac{1}{4}$; a faint discal dot at $\frac{2}{5}$; a slightly dentate line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa, at first slightly oblique, below middle bent inwards and upwards to beneath discal dot, then downwards to mid-dorsum; cilia grey. Hindwings with termen gently rounded; grey; cilia whitish-grey.

North Queensland: Townsville in February; two specimens received from Mr. F. P. Dodd. Queensland: Yeppoon.

Metallarcha umbrifera n. sp. /

umbriferus, shaded—

♂♀ 16–18 mm. Head whitish-ochreous; face with rounded prominence. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$; dark fuscous, sharply white towards base beneath. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male $\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax fuscous. Abdomen fuscous apices of segments whitish. Legs fuscous; middle and posterior tibiae and all tarsi fuscous-whitish. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight almost to apex, apex round-pointed, termen slightly rounded, moderately oblique; fuscous sprinkled with whitish, appearing grey; a moderate pale ochreous-tinged fascia edged with fuscous from before

mid-dorsum narrowing to a point beneath costa before middle; a second similar fascia from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa, ending in a rounded extremity well above tornus, constricted in middle; a fine pale terminal line; cilia fuscous. Hindwings with termen rounded; orange; a subcostal spot at $\frac{1}{4}$, a broad apical patch narrowly prolonged to tornus, and dorsal edge, blackish; cilia fuscous.

Near *M. diplochrysa* Meyr., but lacking the clear orange markings and basal patch on forewings.

West Australia: Albany and Busselton in February; four specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

Metasia polytima Turn.

M. nyctichroa Turn. is a synonym.

North Australia: Darwin; Melville Island. North Queensland: Herberton; Townsville. Queensland: Yeppoon; Bundaberg; Nambour; Killarney.

Noorda pyrsodes n. sp. ✓

πυρσωδης, fiery—

♀ 18 mm. Head yellow. Palpi 3; reddish-orange, sharply white towards base beneath. Maxillary palpi dilated; reddish-orange. Antennae pale ochreous-grey. Thorax yellow; shoulders and an interrupted postmedian line red. Abdomen yellow, partly suffused with red on dorsum; apices of segments and underside white; two posterior segments purple. Legs white; anterior pair yellow with red tibiae. Forewings triangular, costa straight to near apex, apex pointed, termen obtusely bowed on vein 3; 8, 9, 10 stalked; yellow reticulated with red; narrow sub-basal and antemedian red fasciae; fine red streaks on veins; costal edge fuscous; a finely-dentate line from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa, curved inwards above middle, thence to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, upper half reddish-fuscous. lower half red; a yellow line follows this; terminal area suffused with reddish-fuscous; cilia reddish-fuscous, apices white, but fuscous on apex, angle, and tornus. Hindwings with termen gently rounded; yellow; a moderate purple terminal band ceasing at tornus; cilia as forewings, on dorsum pale-yellow.

North Queensland: Cape York in May; one specimen received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

Noorda miltosoma n. sp.

μιλτοσωμος, red-bodied—

♀ 22 mm. Head red on crown; face fuscous. Labial palpi dark fuscous; at base beneath white, reddish-tinged. Antennae fuscous. Thorax dark fuscous with a large anterior red spot. Abdomen bright red; dark fuscous beneath. Legs dark fuscous with white rings; posterior tibiae and tarsi mostly white. Forewings triangular, costa straight to $\frac{3}{4}$, thence gently arched, apex pointed, termen slightly rounded, moderately oblique; dark fuscous sparsely sprinkled with minute whitish scales; cilia fuscous. Hindwings with termen rounded; dark fuscous; cilia fuscous.

A species of singular colouration. Queensland: Eidsvold in October; one specimen.

Pitacanda spilosomoides Moore.

Lep. Ceyl. iii., p. 334, Pl. 183, f. 10—

North Queensland: Cape York in October and November (W. B. Barnard). Also from Ceylon and India.

Gen. *Nyctiplanes* nov.

νυκτιπλανης, wandering by night—

Tongue present. Face smooth, rounded, not projecting. Palpi moderately long, porrect; second joint shortly rough-haired above and beneath; terminal joint moderate, obtuse. Maxillary palpi stout with a short forwardly directed apical tuft. Tibiae with outer spurs about $\frac{1}{2}$ inner. Forewings with 3 from well before angle, 7 straight, 8, 9, 10 stalked, or 10 closely approximated. Hindwings with cell $\frac{2}{5}$, 4 and 5 approximated at origin, immediately diverging, 7 anastomosing with 12 for some distance.

Probably near *Noorda*, but the palpi are much shorter. The male antennal ciliations are an additional character.

Nyctiplanes polypenthes n. sp.

πολυπενθης, very mournful—

♂ 24–25 mm. Head and thorax dark fuscous. Palpi 2; dark fuscous, beneath whitish-brown. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male 1. Abdomen fuscous; tuft and underside grey-whitish; dorsum of second segment whitish-ochreous. Legs fuscous; posterior tibiae and all tarsi grey-whitish; the latter with fuscous rings. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa slightly arched, apex rectangular, termen obtusely bowed on vein 3, not oblique; fuscous, darker towards base; a small whitish-ochreous triangle on costa just before middle; a whitish-ochreous spot on $\frac{5}{8}$ costa; a dark fuscous crenulate line cuts through this and curving outwards and then inwards ends on tornus, obscurely edged with whitish posteriorly; an oblong whitish-ochreous spot on termen before apex, and a much smaller spot above tornus; cilia fuscous barred with whitish-ochreous. Hindwings with termen rounded; fuscous; an obscure darker subterminal line obscurely whitish-edged; a whitish dot well above tornus; cilia as forewings.

North Queensland: Cape York in June; two specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

Gen. *Ectadiosoma* nov.

ἐκταδιοσωμος, long-bodied—

Tongue strong. Face smooth, not projecting. Labial palpi moderately long, porrect, triangularly scaled; terminal joint concealed. Maxillary palpi slightly dilated at apex. Antennae about $\frac{4}{5}$; annulated towards apex; ciliations in male minute. Tibiae with outer spurs less than half inner. Abdomen slender and very elongate, projecting far behind hindwings. Forewings with 2 from $\frac{2}{3}$, 3, 4, 5 approximated from angle, 7 slightly curved, 10 closely approximated to 8, 9. Hindwings with cell about $\frac{2}{5}$, 3, 4, 5 approximated at origin, thence diverging, 7 anastomosing strongly with 12.

Near *Hyalobathra*. Differs in the very long slender abdomen and shorter cell of hindwings.

Ectadiosoma pleurocapna n. sp.

πλευροκαηνος, with smoky costa—

♂ 27–30 mm. Head ochreous-grey. Palpi $2\frac{1}{4}$; beneath sharply white. Antennae pale-grey. Thorax pale-yellow; anterior margin

fuscous. Abdomen brownish-fuscous; towards base pale-yellow. Legs whitish; anterior pair partly pale-grey. Forewings elongate-triangular, slightly arched near apex, apex pointed, termen straight, oblique; pale-yellow with some grey suffusion towards termen; a median pair of blackish dots at each angle of cell; a broad fuscous costal streak from base to $\frac{3}{4}$; a fine fuscous transverse line at $\frac{1}{5}$; a fuscous line from $\frac{4}{5}$ costa slightly outwardly curved to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, indented below middle; cilia whitish-grey. Hindwings with termen rounded; pale-grey; a blackish dot in disc at $\frac{1}{3}$; a curved fuscous transverse line at $\frac{4}{5}$ not reaching dorsum, cilia as forewings.

North Queensland: Townsville in September. Queensland: Brisbane and Toowoomba in March. Three specimens; I have also seen one from Yeppoon in October.

Hyalobathra rhodoplecta n. sp.

ῥοδοπλεκτος, rosy-braided—

♂♀ 25–28 mm. Head and thorax crimson mixed with pale-yellow. Palpi pale-yellow with basal, median, and apical crimson bars. Antennae grey, towards base crimson-tinged; ciliations in male 1. Abdomen pale-yellow with dorsal crimson bars. Legs crimson; tarsi whitish-ochreous; anterior tarsi with crimson bars. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight to $\frac{3}{4}$, thence arched, apex rounded, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; pale-yellow with coarse crimson lines and streaks; a costal streak to middle; dentate transverse lines near base and at $\frac{1}{5}$; a line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa outwardly oblique, strongly curved outwards, retracted below middle, sinuate and dentate to mid-dorsum, connected by a short dentate line with $\frac{2}{3}$ costa; a finely-dentate line at $\frac{4}{5}$ connected with termen by streaks on veins; cilia crimson. Hindwings with termen rounded; pale-yellow becoming whitish towards costa; a sinuate crimson line from $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, not reaching costa; subterminal and terminal crimson lines; cilia crimson.

North Queensland: Kuranda in December, May, and July; five specimens.

Gen. *Phenacodes* nov.

φενακωδης, like an impostor—

Tongue strongly developed. Face smooth, not projecting. Labial palpi short, stout, porrect, thickened with appressed scales, but rough beneath towards base; terminal joint short, stout, obtusely truncate. Maxillary palpi widely dilated with scales at apex. Antennae in male without basal process, minutely ciliated. Forewings with raised scales; 2 from $\frac{3}{4}$, 3 from before angle, 4 and 5 rather approximated at origin, 6 separate, 7 separate from near upper angle, 8 and 9 stalked, 10 from well before angle, 11 from $\frac{3}{4}$. Hindwings with 2 from $\frac{4}{5}$, 3, 4, 5 approximated from angle, 6 from upper angle connate with 7, which anastomoses with 12.

This is an anomalous genus. By strictness of definition it must be referred to the *Pyraustidae*, but its shape, raised scales, pattern and coloration of forewings, suggest the *Pyralidae*, to some of which it is closely similar. On the other hand its short palpi with very short obtuse terminal joint support the evidence furnished by the neuration.

Phenacodes aleuropa Low.

Trans. Roy. Soc. S.A., 1903, p. 59—

North Queensland: Atherton; Mackay. Queensland: Brisbane; Toowoomba; Mount Tambourine. New South Wales: Lismore; Murrumbidgee. Mr. A. R. Brimblecombe has bred this species from larvae feeding on *Platycerium alcicorne*, the Elkhorn fern. They have also been noted to feed on other ferns. The larva shelters during the day in a tunnel within the peat, and emerges at night to feed on the fronds, or it chews off a piece and consumes it at the entrance of the tunnel, in which it pupates.

Heliothela floricola Turn.

Pros. Roy. Soc. Q. 1912, p. 159—

When I described this species I confused it with the following, thinking the two forms sexes. This was an error, for I have both sexes of each, and actually the type of *H. floricola* is a female. From the other Australian species it may be readily distinguished by its smaller size (♂♀ 10–12 mm.) and the presence of a white spot on the hindwings, but it is extremely similar to the New Zealand *H. atra* Butl.

New South Wales: Mount Kosciusko (5,000 to 6,000 ft). Tasmania: Cradle Mountain (3,000 ft.). I have received two examples labelled "Altona" (near Melbourne?) but doubt this locality.

Heliothela aterrima n. sp.

aterrimus, very black—

♂♀ 14–18 mm. Head and thorax blackish with a few white scales. Palpi 3½; blackish with some white scales, wholly white towards base beneath. Antennae blackish. Abdomen blackish with few white scales on apices of segments and in tuft. Legs blackish; tarsi with white rings. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight, apex rounded, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; blackish with few scattered white scales; three obscure black transverse lines; first sub-basal; second at ¼, slightly waved; third median, sinuate; an obliquely elongate white spot beyond middle, touching costa, edged posteriorly by a black line, which runs inwards beneath spot into third line; beyond this a line of white scales from costa ending in a white dot on tornus; cilia fuscous, on apex with white apices. Hindwings broad, termen rounded; blackish; cilia fuscous with white apices.

New South Wales: Mount Kosciusko (5,000 to 6,000 feet) in January (4 males) and in March (3 females).

Fam. PTEROPHORIDAE.

Platyptilia brachymorpha Meyr.

Mr. A. Brimblecombe has found the larvae of this species feeding in lantana berries. Though this cannot be its native host, the fact is of interest and suggests that the species may be somewhat of a general feeder.